HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE EXPANSION OF DEMOCRACY FROM THE AGE OF JEFFERSON TO JACKSON**

**\_\_\_\_\_1. President George Washington demonstrated the power of the federal government to enforce laws through his actions during the –**

A. Shay’s Rebellion

B. The Nullification Crisis

C. The Secession Crisis

D. The Whiskey Rebellion

**\_\_\_\_\_2. In his “Farewell Address” exiting President George Washington advised that the United States should pursue this type of foreign policy with regards to European affairs –**

A. military intervention

B. economic boycotts

C. non-involvement and isolationism

D. imperialism and occupation

E. military invasion and embargoes

**A POLITICAL PARTY FORMED UNDER PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON:**

* Led by Alexander Hamilton and John Adams, among others.
* Believed in aristocratic values and limited democracy.
* Sought strong ties with England.
* Wanted the federal government to have the power to tax and to regulate trade.

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Which political party is described by all of the statements in the textbox above?**

A. The Whig Party

B. The Jeffersonian Republicans

C. The Federalist Party

D. The Democratic Party

E. The Know Nothing Party

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Which of the following accomplishments *DID NOT TAKE PLACE* during the Presidency of George Washington?**

A. The Bill of Rights was ratified.

B. The Farewell Address

C. The Judiciary Act was passed.

D. The Alien and Sedition Acts passed.

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Who was elected President in 1796, succeeding George Washington?**

A. John Adams

B. Thomas Jefferson

C. Andrew Jackson

D. Alexander Hamilton

**\_\_\_\_\_6. What legislation was passed during John Adams Presidency in order to protect the young nation from the danger of revolution during the Quasi War with France?**

A. The Alien and Sedition Acts

B. The Tariff of Abominations

C. The Kentucky Resolution

D. Executive Order #9066



**\_\_\_\_\_7. Why did Thomas Jefferson and James Madison oppose the restrictions put into place under John Adams during the Quasi War?**

A. They viewed the military spending of

John Adams as unnecessary debts.

B. They viewed the use of the veto by

Adams as abuse of executive power.

C. They viewed the Alien and Sedition

Acts as unconstitutional.

D. They considered Adams military

leadership to be timid and weak.

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Which documents, promoted by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson, were used to suggest that states had the right to nullify – or simply ignore – federal laws which they deemed unconstitutional?**

A. The Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions.

B. The Nullification & Interposition Acts

C. The Interposition Resolutions

D. The Hartford Convention Rules

**\_\_\_\_\_9. John Adams continued the tradition of enforcing federal laws by using the powers of the federal government to coerce its citizens in this taxpayer’s revolt –**

A. Shays’ Rebellion

B. Fries’ Rebellion

C. The Whiskey Rebellion

D. The XYZ Affair

**\_\_\_\_\_10. The Supreme Court case which established the principle of *judicial review*, allowing the justices of the Court to declare laws unconstitutional, was this 1803 decision written by John Marshall:**

A. *Gibbons V. Ogden*

B. *Marbury V. Madison*

C. *McCulloch V. Maryland*

D. *Gideon V. Wainwright*

**\_\_\_\_\_11. The Election of 1800 was important because it was the first election in which –**

A. the popular vote supported one

candidate, but the Electoral College

vote supported another.

B. men without property were allowed

to participate in the election.

C. political parties promoted

candidates.

D. the political party in power lost to its

opposition and a peaceful transfer

of power took place.

**\_\_\_\_\_12. From which nation did Jefferson purchase the Louisiana Territory in 1803?**

A. Spain

B. England

C. France

D. The Sioux Tribe

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Thomas Jefferson acquired the Louisiana Territory in 1803 for approximately $15 Million – a great real estate transaction for Americans. What principle which Jefferson believed in did he sacrifice in order to make the deal?**

A. Jefferson hated negotiating with

dictators, like Napoleon Bonaparte.

B. Jefferson was opposed to acquiring

Western lands without the formal

consent of Native American people.

C. Jefferson believed that the

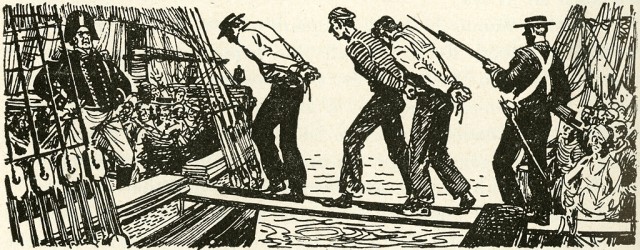
Constitution ***did not give him the***

***power*** to purchase the land under

the Constitution.

D. Jefferson feared it would bring on a

war with England in the Great Lakes.

****

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Which of the following was a cause of the War of 1812?**

A. Native American attacks on

American settlements in the West.

B. Political pressure on James Madison

by War Hawks like Henry Clay of

Kentucky.

C. The impressment of American sailors

by the British Navy.

D. The attack on the USS *Chesapeake*

by the HMS *Leopard*.

E. All of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_15. One of the main goals of so-called “War Hawks” was to** –

A. invade and take over Canada.

B. end tariffs on European imports.

C. secure trade in the Great Lakes.

D. push Indians west of the Mississippi.

**\_\_\_\_\_16. Which of the events below *DID NOT* take place during the War of 1812?**

A. The USS *Constitution*, or “Old

Ironsides” won a major battle

against the HMS *Guerriere*.

B. The British invaded Washington, D.C.

and burned down the White House.

C. After the treaty ending the war was

signed, Andrew Jackson’s forces won

a decisive victory at the Battle of

New Orleans.

D. Americans launched a major

invasion of Canada, but failed to find

support and were defeated.

E. The Battle at Fort McHenry resulted

in Americans signing a treaty of

alliance with France.

**EVENTS DURING THE WAR OF 1812**:

* The USS *Constitution* defeats the HMS *Guerriere* in battle.
* Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry wins the Battle of Put in Bay, defeating a more formidable British foe.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The Treaty of Ghent was signed, ending the War of 1812.
* The Battle of New Orleans took place in 1815.

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Which event best completes the graphic above?**

A. The USS *Maine* explodes in Havana

Harbor, and the US declares war.

B. The British burned down the White

House during an attack on

Washington, D.C.

C. The Battle of Gettysburg was the

turning point in the conflict.

D. The English surrender to France’s

dictator Napoleon at Waterloo, and

are forced to withdraw troops from

the United States to defend England

from invasion.

**\_\_\_\_\_18. Who was the leader of US Forces at the horrifying Massacre at Horseshoe Bend and the hero of the Battle of New Orleans in 1815?**

A. William Henry Harrison

B. Zachary Taylor

C. Andrew Jackson

D. Oliver Hazard Perry

**\_\_\_\_\_19. Which treaty was signed in 1819 and resulted in the acquisition of Florida by the United States of America?**

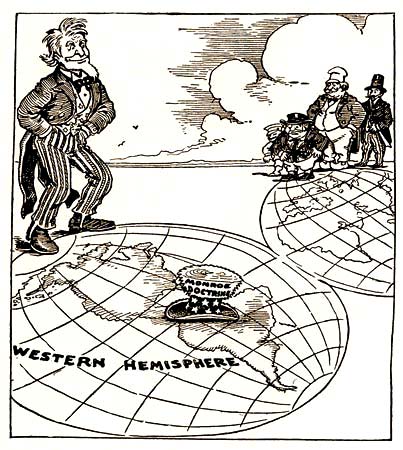
A. The Treaty of Ghent

B. The Treaty of Paris of 1783

C. The Adams-Onis Treaty

D. The Rush-Bagot Treaty

E. The Convention of 1819



**\_\_\_\_\_20. The Monroe Doctrine, issued in 1823, forbid European powers from claiming any new colonies in –**

A. Northern Africa

B. South Asia

C. Latin America

D. Australia

**\_\_\_\_\_21. Which of the following details *WAS NOT* a part of the Missouri Compromise, enacted in 1821?**

A. Missouri became a slave state.

B. A stricter version of the Fugitive

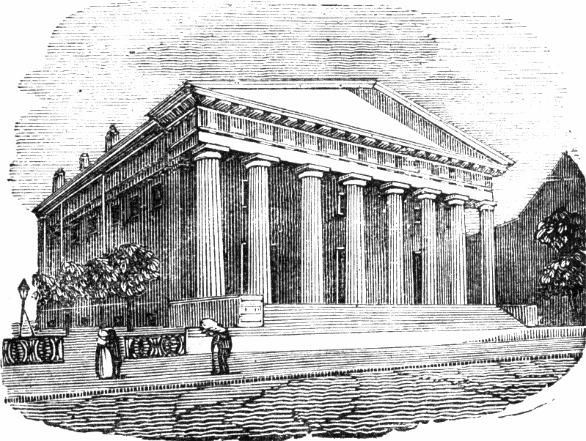
Slave Act was passed by Congress.

C. Maine entered the Union as a free

state in 1820.

D. Slavery was forbidden north of the

36°30’ N Latitude line.



**\_\_\_\_\_22. In the case of *McCullough V. Maryland*, the Supreme Court ruled that the state of Maryland could not tax the Bank of the United States, due to the Constitutional principle of –**

A. separation of powers.

B. checks and balances.

C. federalism

D. pluralism

**\_\_\_\_\_23. In their decision in the case of *Gibbons V. Ogden*, the Supreme Court ruled that only the Congress could make rules regarding –**

A. interstate trade

B. military preparedness

C. taxation

D. patent law

**\_\_\_\_\_24. Who was the inventor of the first steamboat, the *Clermont*?**

A. Robert Fulton

B. DeWitt Clinton

C. Madison Gaines

D. Eli Whitney

**\_\_\_\_\_25. Which American President was the beneficiary of the Corrupt Bargain of 1824?**

A. John Quincy Adams

B. Andrew Jackson

C. Martin Van Buren

D. Thomas Jefferson

**\_\_\_\_\_26. Which of the following was President John Quincy Adams *OPPOSED TO* while he was in office?**

A. high protective tariffs.

B. internal improvements

C. investment in education and science

D. the institution of slavery



**\_\_\_\_\_27. Identify the former American President who defended the enslaved mutineers who fought for their freedom in the slave ship *Amistad* –**

A. John Quincy Adams

B. Martin Van Buren

C. Henry Clay

D. James Monroe

**\_\_\_\_\_28. During the 1820s, one change to the American political system which served to the advantage of Andrew Jackson was –**

A. more Northern states entered the

Union.

B. the population of the North grew.

C. property requirements were

dropped, allowing poor men to vote.

D. the US went to war with France.



**\_\_\_\_\_29. The political cartoon above criticizes President Andrew Jackson for his overuse of the –**

A. spoils system

B. veto power

C. military

D. Bank of the United States

**\_\_\_\_\_30. While he was the President of the United States, Andrew Jackson hated this institution, because he viewed it as a tool used by the rich to create an aristocracy –**

A. The Supreme Court

B. The Bank of the United States

C. The Tariff

D. The Department of the Interior

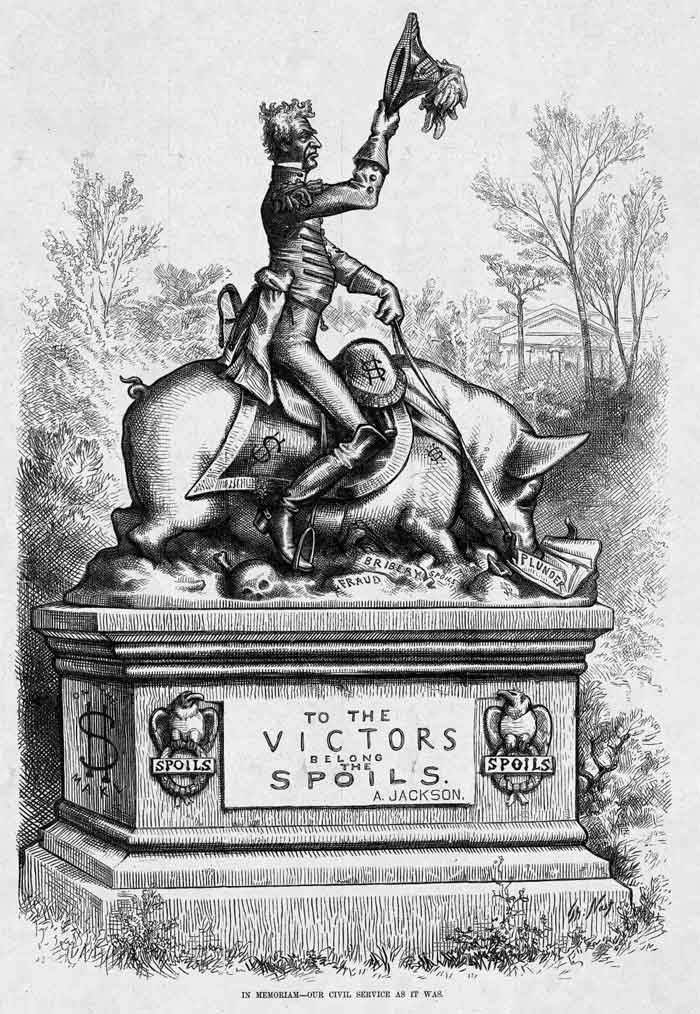
**\_\_\_\_\_31. Which of the following military engagements was President Andrew Jackson a part of during his career as a general?**

A. The Battle at Horseshoe Bend

B. The Seminole Wars

C. The Battle of New Orleans

D. All of the above.



**\_\_\_\_\_32. The political cartoon above criticized President Andrew Jackson for the way he -**

A. overused the veto power.

B. hired friends for government jobs.

C. used military force too frequently.

D. abused executive orders.

**\_\_\_\_\_33. During the 1830s, Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned from his office because he strongly objected to –**

A. slavery.

B. the theory of nullification.

C. the Indian Removal Act.

D. the Tariff of Abominations.

**\_\_\_\_\_34. Because the state was so adamantly opposed to the Tariff of Abominations that they had proposed both secession and a Nullification Act, President Andrew Jackson –**

A. ousted South Carolina from the US.

B. threatened to invade the state.

C. fined the state higher taxes.

D. outlawed slavery in South Carolina.

**\_\_\_\_\_35. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 required that all of the so-called “Civilized Tribes” east of the Mississippi River be relocated to -** A. Canada

B. The Mexican Cession Lands

C. The Indian Territory – Oklahoma

D. The Oregon Country – Far West

**NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE OF THE 18TH CENTURY UNITED STATES**:

* They were Christianized and shared common hymnals.
* Most wore American style clothing and fashions.
* They created an alphabet and printed newspapers in their native language.
* Wealthy members of the tribe owned plantations and enslaved laborers.

**\_\_\_\_\_36. Which Native American tribe is described accurately by all of the statements in the textbox above?**

A. The Sioux Tribe

B. The Nez Perce Tribe

C. The Powhatan Tribe

D. The Cherokee Tribe

**\_\_\_\_\_37. Chief Justice John Marshall threw out the original case challenging the Cherokee removal, *Cherokee Nation V. Georgia*, because** –

A. Native Americans spoke no English.

B. Native Americans were not citizens.

C. Federal laws did not apply on

reservations, and the state of

Georgia would win on a technicality.

D. He had a conflict of interest and did

not want to hear the case.

**\_\_\_\_\_38. In the case of *Worcester V. Georgia*, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in favor of** –

A. the right of Georgians to remove the

Cherokee tribe from their land.

B. the Cherokee tribe’s right to their

land, acquired by a federal treaty.

C. the enforcement of the Indian

Removal Act by the state of Georgia.

D. the enforcement of the Indian

Removal Act by the federal

government.

**\_\_\_\_\_39. The forced march of the Cherokee tribe from Northern Georgia to Oklahoma – which resulted in over four thousand dead from starvation and exposure – is known as –**

A. The Bataan Death March

B. The Donnor Party

C. The Trail of Tears

D. The Wounded Knee Massacre



**\_\_\_\_\_40. What economic crisis occurred as a result of Andrew Jackson’s insistence upon removal all of the taxpayers’ money from the Bank of the United States – crippling the Bank?**

A. The Great Depression

B. The Roosevelt Recession

C. The Panic of 1837

D. The Post War Recession

**SECTION II.** Presidential Matching Activity

**A. George Washington**

**B. John Adams**

**C. Thomas Jefferson**

**D. James Madison**

**E. James Monroe**

**F. John Quincy Adams**

**G. Andrew Jackson**

**H. Henry Clay**

**I. Daniel Webster**

**J. John C. Calhoun**

**\_\_\_\_\_41.** While he was the President of the United States, the Quasi War raged with France. He signed the Sedition Act, which both Jefferson and Madison angrily opposed.

**\_\_\_\_\_ 42**. This New England Senator fashioned a compromise to prevent the Nullification Crisis from erupting into war. South Carolina renounced nullification; the Tariff was reduced.

**\_\_\_\_\_43.** He vetoed more bills as President than all other former Presidents combined. He also ignored the Supreme Court in the case of *Worcester V. Georgia*.

**\_\_\_\_\_44.** This Kentucky Senator remained devoted to Union his entire life. He proposed the American System and ran for President three times – losing each time.

**\_\_\_\_\_45.** He was President when the Missouri Compromise was crafted; in addition, he articulated a major foreign policy pronouncement to warn European powers to stay out of the Americas.

**\_\_\_\_\_46.** During his Presidency, the Bill of Rights was ratified, the Judiciary Act was passed into law, and the two party system emerged: Federalists and Republicans formed parties.

**\_\_\_\_\_47.** He is known as “The Father of the Constitution,” and he was President of the United States during the War of 1812.

**\_\_\_\_\_48.** This President was the beneficiary of the so-called “Corrupt Bargain of 1824.” He was also one of the most outspoken anti-slavery men of the early 19th Century.

**\_\_\_\_\_49.** While President, this man organized the Corps of Discovery expedition in order to explore the Louisiana Territory.

**\_\_\_\_\_50.** He was a states’ rights Senator who encouraged nullification as a response to the Tariff of Abominations, which he considered unfair.

**ESSAY QUESTIONS (20 POINTS). Select *one*.**

**1. Thomas Jefferson is a key figure in American history. Not only did he write the *Declaration of Independence*, but also, he served as the nation’s third president and expanded the power of the office greatly. In what ways was Thomas Jefferson willing to compromise his principles in order to make choices that he considered in the best interest of the United States? Consider these four topics in particular**:

A. Slavery in America. Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence and he eventually freed almost all of his own slaves. But he continued to support slavery in Southern State his entire life. Why would he do this?

B. The supremacy of the national government under the Constitution. Consider his reaction to the Sedition Act, for example.

C. Interpreting the Constitution “strictly.” Did Jefferson follow the letter of the law under the Constitution when it came to the Louisiana Purchase?

D. The issue of free trade. Jefferson was a supporter of free trade, however, he was also the author of the Embargo of 1807. Why did he violate his principles?

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**2. What were the causes of the War of 1812? In what ways was the War of 1812 both a war against England and a war against Native Americans? In your answer describe the cause of the war, major events during the fighting of the war, and the wars consequences. Be certain to consider how the war changed (A) American industry,(B) westward settlement,(C) the plantation system in the South, and (D) America’s reputation on an international level.**

**3. Describe how the United States of America continued its movement into the West from 1800 – 1830. In your answer, explain the importance of each of the following events:**

A. The Louisiana Purchase and the Corps of Discovery Expedition.

B. The addition of new states in the United States. What states were added and why were these states populations growing so quickly.

C. The Adams-Onis Treaty and Florida.

D. The Monroe Doctrine – explain why President James Monroe felt it was important to issue this statement in December of 1823.

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**4. Describe the Presidency of Andrew Jackson by specifically commenting on each of the following issues. Why did Andrew Jackson behave in the manner which he did to each of the following concerns:**

A. The Spoils System – What did Jackson believe about hiring people for government jobs and why?

B. The Bank of the United States – How did Jackson feel about the relationship between the government and bankers? Why did he feel this way?

C. The Nullification Crisis – What did Andrew Jackson think of the arguments against the tariff put up by John C. Calhoun and South Carolinians? How did he respond to this crisis?

D. The Cherokee Removal – Why did Andrew Jackson fail to enforce the ruling of Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall?